month. No cost is incurred in learning the trade for which about 6 months' training is required.

8. *Gun-repairing.*—There is one family engaged in this work. Rs. 2 to 10 is charged for the repair of a gun.

9. *Horn-work.*—There are two families in Lakkavalli hobli who work in horns in addition to doing other work. The chisel, hammer and saw are required for this work. These are bought at shops and a few are locally made, at a cost of about Rs. 5 for the whole set. One workman turns out 2 articles in 3 days. Generally two people combine and do the work. These articles are prepared for wages and as such they are not generally exposed for sale. A man can learn the work in a year, no cost being incurred therefor.

As there is no demand for such work all the year round, but only for 5 or 6 months, the average income of a person engaged in this work is 5 or 6 rupees a month.

MANDYA TALUK.

(1) Basaraloo.
(2) Halasagere.
(3) Chikkahalli.
(4) Muttegere.
(5) Kambadahalli.
(6) Hanaganahalli.
(7) Satnur.
(8) Wommadahalli.
(9) Keragodu.

The information received relates to the marginally noted nine villages.

1. *Weaving.*—There are three hundred and twelve, families engaged in weaving in the villages, as per details in the margin. Kamblies are manufactured chiefly in Satnur and Wommadahalli. A set of weavers' instruments costs from Rs. 4 to 9. The following instruments are used in weaving kamblies, pulley ರಾಟಿ, brush ಕದರು, ಹಾಸುವಣಿ, ಬೀಳು, ಕುಂಟೆ, ಕಾರತಟ್ಟೆ, ವತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಹಲಿಗೆ, ಕುಂಚಿಕೆ ಎಕ್ಕೆ (carding machine) and ಸಲಿಗ. Many of the parts of the loom are locally manufactured by smiths or carpenters. Wool is generally collected from sheep farmed by raiyats in adjoining villages. One kambli costing Rs. 2 or 2½ is returned as the value for the wool of 30 sheep. A long bit of kambli ಪಟ್ಟೆ is woven in a day, three such making one whole. The requisite woollen thread is reeled by a woman in 2 days. The finer kind of white kamblies ಧಾವಳಿ (dhavali) is also made. Two strips of dhavali are made in a day. Kamblies are sold in santes, while dhavalies are made to the order of local merchants, generally on advances received from them. Kambli is generally sold from Rs. 1¼ to 2¼; a dhavali from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 and jhadi ಜಾಡಿ or blanket from Rs. 2 to 5. Saris, dhotras and duppaties are manufactured in Halasagere, Chikkahalli, Muttegere, Hanaganahalli and Keragodu villages. All these are of the rough sort and are made by the help of the usual instruments as ನೆಯಿಗೆ ಹಲಿಗ, ಹಲಿಗೆ ಕುಂಟೆ, ಮುರ, ಅಚ್ಚು, ಲಾಳಿ, ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ, etc., most of which are made by the local carpenters. A workman is said to weave one sari in two days, one panche in two days and one duppatti in four days. One duppatti is sold from Rs. 2 to 3, one panche from annas 5 to 10 and one sari from Rs. 2 to 2¼. No cost is incurred in learning the art for which about 1 to 3 months' time is necessary. A woman weaver earns 4 annas a day, a male getting about Rs. 8 a month. The majority of the weavers take to agriculture also in addition. Two families in Halasagere, twenty-two in Chikkahalli, twenty in Satnur, twenty-six in Wommadahalli and forty in Keragodu, live solely by weaving.

Halasagere	17	families.
Chikkahalli	22	,,
Muttegere	18	,,
Hanaganhalli	1	,,
Satnur	100	,,
Wommadahalli	34	,,
Keragodu	70	,,
Mandya	50	,,
	312	

2. *Sericulture.*—Fifty families at Mandya, twenty families at Halasagere, twenty-five in Chikkahalli and one hundred and twelve at Keragodu take to sericulture in addition to agriculture. This profession is not ordained by any caste

rules or restrictions. The people that take to this culture, buy silkworms from Channapatna and surrounding parts and raise mulberry crop locally, and rear worms using a bamoo plate and chandrike (bamboo labyrinth). The cost of these plates is about Rs. 1-4-0. It takes 48 days for a full crop of cocoons to become fit for the boiling pot. A maund of cocoons is sold for Rs. 12. It takes about a month to learn the several processes of rearing silk-worms. A workman earns from Rs. 8 to 12 a month. No cost is incurred in learning the profession.

3. *Carpentry.*—Carpentry is being followed in the first six villages noted above, there being no carpenters in the last three. There are eight families at Muttegere and six at Hanaganahalli who are both smiths and carpenters. There are about nine more carpenters in the other villages. Some of these are engaged in preparing agricultural implements and some others make house-building materials. Agriculture is also pursued by them. The usual tools are used in their work, the whole set costing about Rs. 25. The raw materials for their work are generally supplied by raiyats. A workman turns out one rupee worth of work in a day. If there are sufficient men, five ploughs can be prepared and the wooden frame-work for one ankanam of a house can be fitted in a day. Agricultural implements are made in return for the *mirase* given. Wages are paid for making building materials, etc. A common cart is charged at from Rs. 40 to 50. If the materials are supplied by the raiyats Rs. 10 is charged for making the cart. No cost is incurred in learning the trade and about a year is required for learning carpentry. A carpenter earns from Rs. 12 to 15 a month, or 3 to 5 candies of grain and Rs. 15 to 25 a year. The instruments used are bought at shops.

4. *Smiths' work.*—There are seventeen families of carpenters who are also smiths, and they are generally engaged in making agricultural implements such as spades, plough-shares, axes, scythes, etc. The usual instruments bought at shops are used in making the above articles. About 20 plough-shares are sharpened in a day in addition to other implements. In return the raiyats give "*mirases*" of about 2½ to 3 khandies of grain. As usual no cost is incurred for learning the craft, for which the time required cannot be fixed as it is learnt from early age.

Gold and Silver Smith's work.—There are five families of Akkasaligas at Basaralu, one at Chikkahalli and three at Mandya. These convert the gold or silver supplied by customers into jewels or other articles. The wage amounts to Re. 1 per pagoda of gold wrought upon. An Akkasale can make one "Kadaga or Muru" in three days. The usual instruments cost about Rs. 10 per set. No cost is incurred in learning the trade.

5. *Shoe-making.*—There is one Madiga family of shoe-makers in Basaralu village carrying on his trade in addition to agriculture. The necessary leather is got from the dead animals of the village. The awl, boot-tree scissors, etc., are utilized in making shoes. This set costs Rs. 4 and a shoe-maker turns out half a rupee worth of work each day. A pair of shoes sells at Re. 1. The workman earns about Rs. 10 a month. No cost is incurred for learning the trade and three months' time is sufficient to learn the art.

6. *Extracting oil from oil seeds.*—Two families of oilmongers ಗಾಣಿಗರು of Halasagere are engaged in pressing oil from gingelly or sesamum seeds with the help of the crude mill or ಗಾಣ, which costs about Rs. 15. With this mill 10 seers of oil are extracted daily. Annas 9 to 11 is the price of a viss of oil. As this is a caste profession, no cost is incurred in learning the trade and three months' training would be enough to learn it. An oilmonger is said to earn Rs. 10 a month.

HOLE-NARSIPUR TALUK.

1. *Weaving.*—This is practised by one hundred and thirty-six families in the town of Hole-Narsipur and also in a weaving school of the same place. About five families are engaged in towel-making, one hundred and thirty in making "Dhotras and panches" and one in weaving silk saris of the "Dharmavaram" pattern. Nearly all the weavers are of the Devanga caste, some of whom are of the "Bilimagga" sub-classification. There are also a few Mahomedans who are engaged in weaving